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## NEW MAPS.

### NORTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—(1) Map of the State of New York. Scale, 12 miles to an inch, showing the location of bluestone quarries. (2) Sheet of the State Topographic Survey, embracing the eastern Catskills. Scale, 1:62,500, or 9 statute miles to an inch, showing the location of bluestone quarries, in operation or not worked, together with the ledges of bluestone that have been opened for some distance. 1901.

These maps accompany *Bulletin* 281 of the University of the State of New York, in which the quarries of bluestone and other sandstone in the Upper Devonian of New York State are described. The name bluestone is commercially applied to the even-bedded and compact sandstone suitable for flagging and house trimmings found west of the Hudson River in southwest Albany County, and stretching southward through Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties, and as far west as Broome County, with scattered quarries still farther west. The district including Greene, Ulster, Delaware, Sullivan, and Broome Counties is most productive.

UNITED STATES.—Map of the San Juan Watershed, showing the location of Pre-historic Ruins. Scale, about 12 miles to an inch. Compiled by T. Mitchell Prudden. The New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa. 1903.

This sketch map illustrates a paper on "The Prehistoric Ruins of the San Juan Watershed in Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico," by Mr. Prudden, which recently appeared in the *American Anthropologist*, and is now reprinted. The map shows in red the situation of the numerous large pueblos, open ruins, and cliff houses that are widely scattered along the waterways of this drainage basin.

UNITED STATES.—Official Railroad Map of Kansas. Scale, 14 miles to an inch. State Board of Railroad Commissioners, Topeka, 1902.

The route of each of the railroads in the State is shown by a distinct colour, and the express companies operating over the several lines are indicated. Most of the place names, including all the railroad stations, are given.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Alaska. Scale, 50 miles to an inch. Compiled in the Engineer office of the Department of the Columbia and published by the Military Information Division of the War Department, 1902.

This small-scale map is based upon the surveys of the Coast and Geodetic and the Geological Surveys and those of the military expeditions under command of Glenn, Abercrombie, McManus, and Erickson. It should be useful to travellers and map-compilers, as well as to the military service, as specially indicating railroads, wagon roads, trails, telegraph lines, post offices, and lighthouses. The forts occupied on Sept. 1, 1902, are shown.

UNITED STATES.—California. Scale, 26 statute miles to an inch. Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

This is a folder map with an index by which any place-name may readily be found. Letterpress covering the back of the map gives much condensed and recent information with regard to the geographic resources and industries of the State. It is one of the better kind of folder railroad maps, which would, however, give a more complete idea of the regions they depict if advantage were taken of the comparatively large

scale to indicate topography adequately, as is done in many similar publications of Germany.

UNITED STATES.—Map of the State of Washington, showing Classification of Lands. Scale, 6 miles to an inch. By Geo. H. Plummer, F. G. Plummer, and J. H. Rankine. United States Geological Survey, Washington, 1903.

This map accompanies Professional Paper No. 5 on "The Forests of Washington." It is printed in nine shades, which are used to show the distribution and value of the forests, such as the cut, timberless, and burned areas, and the estimated yield per acre of merchantable timber. The total amount of timber in the State under the Washington lumbering practice is estimated at 195,688 million feet B. M. Of this amount nearly 9-10ths, or 175,120 million feet, are west of the crest of the Cascade Range. The remainder, 20,568 million feet, is upon its eastern slope and in the northern and eastern parts of the State. West of the Cascade Range the country is heavily forested. East of it the land is mainly without timber.

UNITED STATES.—Map of the State of Oregon, showing the Classification of Lands and Forests. Scale, 12 miles to an inch. Prepared by Gilbert Thompson from information obtained by A. J. Johnson, United States Geological Survey, Washington, 1903.

The map accompanies Professional Paper No. 4 on "The Forests of Oregon." The information it presents is similar to that in the map of Washington above mentioned. The northern limit of red wood is in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. The burnt areas are shown to be very extensive, and are largest and most frequent in the western and more heavily-timbered part of the State.

CANADA.—(1) Assiniboia. Scale, 1:792,000, or 12.5 statute miles to an inch. By James White, Geographer of the Department of the Interior, Canada, 1903.

(2) Saskatchewan. Of the same scale, origin and date.

These maps show the extent of the Land Office surveys. Nearly the whole of the public area in Assiniboia has been plotted, and the survey is far advanced in the south central part of Saskatchewan and along most of the course of the North Saskatchewan River. The boundaries of the land districts and the location of the land offices are indicated in red. The Saskatchewan sheet is especially interesting because it is one of the regions which are now attracting many immigrants into Canada. The projected extension of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railroads to meet the needs of this new region now opened for settlement are shown. Both railroad companies will construct branches to Prince Albert on the North Saskatchewan; and other extensions further west will traverse the valley of that river for a long distance.

CANADA.—Northern part of the Dominion of Canada. Scale, 1:3,500,000, or 55.23 statute miles to an inch. The *Geographical Journal*, London, August, 1903.

Illustrating the Journey of David T. Hanbury in 1901-1902 from Great Slave Lake down the Ark-i-Linik tributary of the Dubawnt River and across the Barren Lands to the Arctic Ocean. The nature of the country along the route north and also between Coronation Gulf and Great Bear Lake and the Eskimo camps along the Arctic coast is indicated.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Topographic map of the State of São Paulo, Brazil. Orville A. Derby, chief, and H. E. Williams, topographer. 1902 (Preliminary Edition).

In the past three years eleven folios of this map have been completed, and are most welcome, as evidence that the scientific mapping of Brazil is making some

progress. The folios are on a scale of 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch, each folio including an area embraced within 30' of latitude and longitude. The contour intervals are 25 metres. The drainage is in blue, and wagon, railroad settlements, and other cultural features in black. The maps, produced at São Paulo, are very creditable.

NICARAGUA.—Scale, 1:792,000, or 12.5 miles to an inch. Prepared from official and other sources in the International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, 1903.

Shows the limits of steamer or canal navigation on many of the rivers, the location of gold and silver mines, the chief roads and stage lines, and considerable other information not seen on many atlas sheets. The boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is delineated as finally agreed upon by the two countries.

#### EUROPE.

GERMANY.—Die Bevölkerungs-Dichtigkeit nach dem Ergebnis der Volkszählung vom 1. Dezember, 1900. *Statistisches Jahrbuch* für das Deutsche Reich. 1903. Berlin.

A map in 10 tints, representing the varying degrees of density of population in Germany according to the census of 1900.

GERMANY.—Die evangelische und katholische Bevölkerung im Deutschen Reich am 1. Dezember, 1900.

Shades of green show the areas in which Catholics and blue those in which Protestants predominated in Germany on December 1, 1900; the tints also showing the percentages of Protestants in the total Protestant and Catholic population.

GERMANY.—Die Forsten und Holzungen im Jahre 1900. Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. Imperial Statistical Office. *Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs*. Ergänzungsheft zu 1903, II. Berlin.

Three maps showing (1) the proportion of the entire area in each German State under forest; (2) the percentage of the forest area in each State covered with deciduous trees; and (3) the percentage of the forest area in each State covered with conifers.

SCOTLAND.—Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh-water Lochs of Scotland. Scale, 1:21,120, or 1 mile to 3 inches. By Sir John Murray and others. *The Geographical Journal* and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, London and Edinburgh, September, 1903.

These maps, devoted to the lochs of Tay basin, are a part of the results of the bathymetrical survey of the fresh-water lochs of Scotland, which is now being carried out under the direction of Sir John Murray and Mr. Lawrence Pullar. Thirteen lochs are shown on the eight map plates, including Lochs Rannoch and Earn, which are among the larger and more important lochs of the Tay basin. The contours of the lake bottoms, shown in colours, were ascertained by 2,743 soundings, the average number of soundings per square mile of water surface being 180. The contours of the surrounding land surface are reduced from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Charts. The cartographic results of these water and land surveys have been finely reproduced by Bartholomew on these map sheets. Longitudinal and cross sections of the depths are drawn for each loch.

NORWAY.—Geologic Map of Bergen and its Environs. Scale, 1:25,000, or 0.39 mile to an inch. By Hans Reusch. *Aarbog* of the Bergen Museum, No. 3, 1903. Bergen.

Illustrating a paper by Mr. Reusch on the geology of the city and its neighborhood.

## AFRICA.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Übersicht der geologischen Ergebnisse der Reisen der Berg-assessoren Bornhardt und Dantz, 1895–1900. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.5 statute miles to an inch. *Mitteilungen von Forschungsreisenden und Gelehrten aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Vol. XVI, No. 2. 1903.

Sixteen colours are used to show the surface geology of German East Africa as far as observed during the extensive journeys of Messrs. Bornhardt and Dantz in most parts of the country. A large amount of geographical information also given is very clearly shown.

EAST AFRICA.—Grenzen in Ostafrika. Scale, 1:12,000,000, or 189.3 miles to an inch. *Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik*, Vol. XXV, No. 10. 1903. Vienna.

Showing the boundaries between Abyssinia and the surrounding possessions of Great Britain, Italy, and France according to treaties concluded from 1900 to 1902.

LAKE CHAD.—Territoire Militaire du Tchad. By Captain Bézu. Scale, 1:2,500,000, or 39.4 statute miles to an inch. *Revue de Géographie*. July, 1903. Paris.

A sketch map of the region of Lake Chad and the Shari river, showing the itineraries of the French troops and exploring detachments in 1900–02 between the north side of Lake Chad and the Mobangi tributary of the Congo. These routes are numerous, covering a large area of new territory, and are dotted with many scores of new settlements not hitherto indicated on maps. The map will be useful as showing at a glance the routes of the French expeditions, whose new contributions to the geography of inner Africa are to be published in a series of monographs.

RHODESIA.—Southern Rhodesia. A map showing the gold Districts of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. Scale, 65 statute miles to an inch. *Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia, 1900–1902*, British South Africa Co.

Mining districts, chief mines and railroads completed, building or projected, are shown.

RHODESIA.—Southern Rhodesia. A map to illustrate the Rhodesia railroad system. Scale, 80 statute miles to an inch. *Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia, 1900–1902*, British South Africa Co.

Shows all stations along the railroad line; also telegraph and telephone lines.

RHODESIA.—North Eastern Rhodesia. Scale, 65 miles to an inch. *Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia, 1900–1902*, British South Africa Co.

This map, accompanying the report on Northeastern Rhodesia, shows administrative division, telegraph and post offices, roads and places where a judicial officer resides. The boundaries and positions of places are only approximately correct.

## ASIA.

CHINA.—South Western China. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. *The Geographical Journal*, London, August, 1903.

This map, illustrating a paper by Capt. C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., showing the Chinese province of Yunnan and the surrounding regions, was reduced from 34 sheets of the frontier surveys now being published under the direction of the Surveyor-General of India, on a scale of 4 miles to an inch. This material was supplemented in parts by the route surveys of various explorers. The map contains a far larger number of place-names in this still inadequately-explored region than any earlier publication.

COREA.—Geotectonic Map of Korea. Scale, 1 : 2,000,000, or 31.5 statute miles to an inch. Compiled and transliterated by B. Kotô, Ph.D., *Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University*, vol. xix, Tokyo, 1903.

Giving the geologic, structural lines—lines of dislocation and folding.

#### ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue, neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. 17 und 18 Lieferungen. Gotha, Justus Perthes. Price, 60 pf. for each part, containing 2 map sheets.

This double part contains 4 sheets. Nos. 17 and 18 are revisions of plates 1 and 2 of Vogel's map in 4 sheets of Austria-Hungary, on a scale of 1 : 1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Their beauty and legibility are increased by the new process of production. The mountain features are more sharply defined by the greater contrasts between light and shade. No. 38 is the new plate of the southern part of Great Britain, on a scale of 1 : 1,500,000, in which, without sacrificing clearness of topographic delineation, the place-names are at least four or five times as numerous as in the earlier map. The nomenclature is in English, while the map it replaces had many German spellings, as "St. Georges Canal" and "Irische See." No. 58 is also a new map, giving East Siberia and Manchuria, by Habenicht. The scale, 1 : 7,500,000, or 118.3 statute miles to an inch, is nearly three times as large as that on which this territory has been presented in earlier editions of this atlas. The result is that the map gives an unequalled idea of the geography of East Siberia. This sheet completes the two-sheet map of Siberia in the new edition of this atlas.

Atlas Colonial Português. Ministerio da Marinha e Ultramar. Lisbon, 1903.

Though these 11 sheets, in colours, are not of a high order of cartographic excellence, the scale, in some instances, is large, so that more detail is given than in many good atlases.

#### M. FROIDEVAUX'S PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 1903.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Seventh International Geographical Congress at Berlin, in 1899, to consider a scheme of sub-oceanic terminology may find a place here, though held at Wiesbaden. M. Julien Thoulet, made a report on the subject of a map of the ocean depths, and the Prince of Monaco, who presided, announced that he assumed the cost of this map, which is to be brought out, with the collaboration of the hydrographic services of the world, by the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco. The map will be on a scale of 1 : 10,000,000, on Mercator's projection from 72° south to 72° north, and on the gnomonic projection for the polar ice-caps. The plan of the map is to be submitted to